Saucelito Weekly Herald.

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Saucelito Weekly Herald.

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SAUCELITO, ... Saturday, February 22d

A QUARANTINE.

There is now in the Bay of San Francisco, a steamship of the China line, the *Japan*, anchored for several days, as in quarantine, although she has not been on quarantine ground. She came in from China and Japan a few days ago, with seven hundred Chinese on board as steerage passengers, besides quite a number of Caucasians. Four cases of small-pox had appeared among the Chinese, and for this reason the ship was prohibited from going into her dock, or landing her Chinese passengers and freight. On Thursday, in accordance with the order of the Health Committee, a bark was towed alongside the steamer, the baggage and goods of the coolies taken on board by the moon-eyed celestials themselves, and the bark anchored between the extremity of Meigg' wharf and Black Point, just out of the line of shipping entering and leaving the harbor. Perhaps, under the circumstances, the exigencies of the China line requiring the use of the ship may be a sufficient excuse for not anchoring the steamer at first, and the bark subsequently, on the quarantine ground. Thus far, neither has been really quarantined. The Health Office has been very indulgent to the Company; whether they have been as efficient in guarding the public, is not our purpose at present to discuss.

The simple fact is, there never has been any regular, wise, scientific, efficient quarantine system in the Bay. Everything has been spasmodic. When an infected ship arrives, a great fright is likely to occur, sudden action is required and had at great expense, twice or thrice what would have been necessary had the required preparations and precautions been attended to in anticipation of a possible necessity, rather than waiting the advent of a danger, and then having to do everything in a hurry. Something definite, and of at least a comparatively permanent nature, should be done. San Francisco has a Hospital, has a Pest House for small-pox patients and others afflicted with different contagious diseases. But she needs something more than this—something to prevent the spread of disease brought on shipboard—a quarantine ground and hospital. It is true that this coast is usually in but little danger from infectious diseases, with the exception of small-pox. But no one can tell what may happen; how soon small-pox may come and cholera sweep through the land, for that is a disease which defies ordinary precautions, runs riot amid Winter snows, Summer heats, drouths or floods of rain, and some day may smite this coast and country as it has others. When such diseases come, we should be prepared to accommodate its victims.

We should have a quarantine ground and hospital. The first might be established somewhere off Hunter's Point, out of the way of passing shipping, out of the way of the city, and so far from shore as not to endanger any one on the eastern or western side. And for a hospital we make the suggestion that the old ship *Vanderbilt* would answer every purpose admirably, having plenty of room on board, and really being fit for nothing else. She has been condemned and offered for sale. Her machinery might be taken out of her, and sold for all, perhaps twice as much, as the price fixed for her. The Government does not need her, cannot afford to run her, so costly is she, and certainly no one else can do it if Uncle Sam cannot. As a hospital, she would serve a better purpose than she has ever done before. As a war-ship, she was of no value; as a hospital, she would be invaluable, giving patients always the benefit of fresh air when needed, protection from cold and fogs and exposure when necessary, and possessing the advantage over any hospital on shore, of never endangering individual or public health, by danger of proximity or contact. The Government might be induced to give her to the city, minus her engines, the consideration being hospital accommodations for such sick persons as it might be bound to provide for.

RAILROADS AND CIVILIZATION.

Railroads are now among the measures of progress and prosperity, and it is therefore with satisfaction that we consider the figures of the iron track of the United States as compared with other countries. There are now about 160,000 miles in the world, and of these 70,000 in our country, which has, besides including its lakes and canals, navigable rivers and coast line, natural and artificial facilities for navigation ten-fold greater than those of any other Nation. It was appropriate that America should invent the steamboat and perfect the locomotive. The immense superiority of our country in the means of locomotion is surprising, and almost incomprehensible. The continent of Europe has 250,000,000 inhabitants, or six times as many as the United States, and it is full of wealth that has been accumulating there for thousands of years, and yet it has not so many miles of railroad as this new land which has had to make nearly all its own houses, streets, roads and fences, and to collect its iron and drain its marshes, within less than a century. There are not less than 350,000,000 European and descendants of Europeans in the world, and of these the Americans are about one-ninth in number; but they seem to be crowding forward rapidly to a vast preponderance in population, wealth, and all the elements of industrial greatness. Within twenty-five years, the Americans have invested $3,500,000,000 in railroads alone, a large sum for one Nation to expend; and yet it is evident that we are far from the end of our activity in this branch. Every year now we build 5,000 miles, at an average cost of $250,000,000, for, although many of the new roads are built at an expense of not more than $20,000, in the older districts prudence dictates a more careful and thorough style of construction, and $60,000 is not an uncommon price. So long as we go on at this rate, the condition of the country must be satisfactory. Railroads give value to land, facilitate settlement, develop trade, and enrich a Nation. There may be much complaint about prices of fare and freight, and they may be justified by most serious mismanagement, but nobody wants to go back to riding in stages, or sending grain long distances to market by horse teams. Give us the railroad first, and let us quarrel about the management afterward.

ARBORICULTURE.

The rapid decrease in the supply of firewood, as well as timber, for mechanical uses, has already caused considerable legislation, and set people to thinking about what resource can be devised to remedy the deficiency. Of late years a superior quality of ash for manufacturing purposes has been found along the Willamette river, in Oregon, which works up well in billiard cues, chair rounds, etc. Locust timber planted here, has already been cut and turned into wagon-hubs, which are pronounced stout and durable. Hickory has been tried without success, but the next best wood for wagon-making is the pecan, which grows so luxuriantly in the Gulf States. A few experiments tried in parts of the Sacramento Valley have been attended with favorable results, and there is no doubt but this valuable tree may be easily adapted to our soil and climate. As for shade trees capable of producing good firewood when cut down, none equals the eucalyptus, or "gum tree" of Australia, which now abounds all over the environs of San Francisco, in gardens and shrubberies. The man who plants shade trees has but little selfishness in his composition. He sows the nut or plants the twig, in the hope that when he shall have become mingled with kindred clay, a mere clod in the valley, the once fragile plant shall rear its proud head like a forest king, and shelter those who bear his name. It is a pleasure to plant the lordly oak or branching elm and think that when life's cares are ended, and the better land welcomes the world-weary soul, then shall the cool Summer breezes sough through its regal branches, and breathe a requiem for the unselfish soul who cleft the sward and turned the mould to give the tender twig its life and abode.

EAST AND WEST.

The compass indicates North and South. This is an age of inquiry. What people want is a subject. Well, may we not, by searching, find out an East-and-Wester? Everything has its sign. We observe flowers that follow the course of the sun, and flowers that give us the hours of the day. We have indicators of the pressure of the atmosphere, giving presage of a storm. It is claimed that a green hazel fork will indicate a subterranean water current. Some experts profess to have an indicator of metallic veins beneath the earth. Educated dogs and pigs are used in France to find truffles, which show no sign above ground. Birds steer unerringly over distant wilds to a point foreseen only by the mind. Fishes steer through trackless oceans, most frequently East and West. Reasoning in this way, we are encouraged to hope for an East and West indicator, if the researches of science take that direction. It may be asked, to what use would such an indicator be applied? We will not attempt to enumerate the purposes. Time will quickly reveal them if we make the discovery suggested.

THE SANTILLAN CLAIM.

An effort is being made to revive this claim against a great deal of property in San Francisco, which was finally settled some thirteen years ago. It is no longer in the hands of the original claimants, but is the property of an Eastern Company, which expects to make a big thing out of it. But not to have the present holders their opponents, they do not want the land itself, but desire only that the Government give them its value in public lands. Letting alone the fact that the claim was long ago decided, this willingness to compromise stamps the proceeding as a fraud. If they are entitled to anything they are entitled to the property itself, and they have no right to ask the Government to cede to them public lands. Again, the injustice to the holders who have held their property for so many years without its title being questioned, is so evident that we hope we shall soon hear that the scheme has fallen through in Congress.

THAT climates do change, seems to be settled affirmatively by all philosophers. But the New York papers rather stagger credulity by announcing (to the encouragement of the great rascalities now escaping earthly retribution), that Hell Gate is paved with ice! It seems to indicate the growing power of rascality rings, which carry their freezing-out games to the very gates of Tartarus.

Laughing Plant.

A singular vegetable phenomenon has been discovered during recent explorations in Arabia. It is called the laughing plant, from the effect which is produced by the seeds. When they are pulverized and eaten in small quantities, the person eating them will soon begin to laugh loudly, then to sing, dance, and do all manner of absurd things. This lasts for about an hour, after which he goes to sleep, and having slept an hour wakes up utterly unconscious of what has occurred. It has been suggested that this plant might be made a substitute for alcohol, and that it would have the advantage of being cheaper. But it is scarcely probable that the Arabian plant could in fact be made popular in that capacity, for it does not appear that it inspires the person who partakes of it with a desire to whip his wife, murder his mother, or to indulge in any of the little pleasantries that the alcohol of the period moves one to perpetrate.

A New Swindle.

THE other day at about 12 M., a carriage, elegant enough in all its appointments to be a private "turn out," drove up to the door of one of the largest establishments on Chestnut street, not far from Twelfth, and from it descended a gentleman, at least so to all appearance, attired in the most fashionable manner. Sauntering inside with an easy grace, he requested to see some jewels, stating that he desired to make a large purchase. He carried in his hand a handsome case or bag, which he deposited on the glass before the clerk who stepped forward to wait upon him. He was very particular in his choice, but at last selected about $2,000 worth of jewelry of various kinds and styles. As the clerk was about to put the numerous little boxes into one large receptacle, the stranger said, "Wait a moment. We can do better," and opening his case, which still remained upon the counter, he took from it and handed to the clerk a neat box with a key, sufficiently large to hold all his purchases. Into this the clerk put the jewelry, and handed it back to his customer, who locked it, leaving the key in the lock, and replaced it in the bag, closing the latter. Then putting his gloved hand into the breast pocket of his coat as if to take out his pocket book, he exclaimed in great surprise, "Well, how forgetful I am! I have left my book and money at the hotel. I must go back and get it. Very careless of me, very. You will, of course, want to keep this. It wouldn't do to trust an utter stranger with such valuables," and opening the bag, he again took out the little box and handed it to the clerk. "It's very annoying, but I will drive right to the Continental, and be back in a few moments." With a few commonplace remarks the elegant gentleman returned to his carriage, and was seen to drive away in the direction of the Continental, taking with him the nice and innocent little bag he had brought. They waited at the store for him a long time to come back. In fact, he hasn't come back yet. At last a light dawned upon the terrified clerk, and he reached for the beautiful little box with the beautiful little key. "Oh, it's all right, of course," he hoped in spite of his suspicions. "Something has detained the gentleman, but I may as well make sure." He is sure now. The beautiful little box with the beautiful little key contained old worthless iron padlocks. No news of the thief. Every reader will see at once how the swindle was accomplished. The man had two beautiful little boxes with two beautiful little keys in that innocent little bag, and of course gave the right one (that is for him) to the clerk when he left. *Philadelphia Press.*

English Laborers.

A FEW significant facts as to the social condition of English laborers were developed at a recent Agricultural Union meeting held in London where the question of wages to farm hands was discussed by both the landlords and their employes. The farm hands complained of low wages, and showed that, in consequence of the rise in the price of coal and meat, it was impossible to support themselves and their families on wages of $1 50 to $2 a week, and besides to pay a high rent for cottages "little better than pig-stys." Another complaint was made of the turning out of the farm laborer from his wretched cottage as a penalty for joining a union in hopes of bettering his condition. All plans of relief suggested, however, were embarrassed by the simple fact that, in Great Britain the supply of labor exceeds the demand, and that no farmer will pay $4 50 a week for a hand when he can find a dozen willing to work for one dollar a week. The only practical remedy to raise wages, it was argued, was to diminish the supply of labor in the market by encouraging emigration. As to the second complaint in regard to the wretched hovels and their high rentals, it was asserted that while builders of houses for town laborers realize five per cent. on their investment, country cottages barely pay two per cent. Another difficulty presents itself in the law of primogeniture. The land on which these hovels stand will descend to "the eldest son," while the cash outlay for improved cottages would have to be taken by the owner from the provision to be made for his younger children. Thus to save the law of primogeniture, the laborers have to live in "pig-stys," and the agricultural owners fall back on emigration as the only remedy for this as well as for the glut of labor. This mode of relief seems to have been previously understood by the laborers, as English immigration into the United States has increased rapidly within the last few years.

The Story of a Lady's Bustle.

THE Sullivan county *Republican* relates this little story consequent upon the bursting of a lady's bustle, no extraordinary or to-be noticed circumstance in itself:

"About two weeks since, as a young lady of this village was being helped into a sleigh, the horses started suddenly, and threw her with such violence on the seat as to break her bustle to pieces. At the time she felt she felt a sharp pain in her hip, and thought nothing of the occurrence until the following day, when, upon examination of the collasped bustle, it was discovered that one end of a steel rib was broken, and it was surmised that the sharp pain she felt at the time of the accident had been caused by the steel penetrating her hip and breaking off. Dr. Quinlan was called, and, administering chloroform, cut crosswise and lengthwise, but was unable to find the missing piece. About a week subsequently, a sister of the young lady saw something protruding from the wound made by the doctor, and, seizing hold of it, pulled out a large thick needle, over an inch and a half in length, it being so black and rusty as to be hardly recognizable. The needle, from the fact of its coming out point first, must have been forced in at the blunt end. The only way the friends can account for the needle's being in her body is that the dressmaker who made the dress must have left it in some portion of the garment, and as the young lady was thrown in the seat, it must have been pressed against the wood work and driven into her hip.

—A Kentucky farmer refused to buy a sewing machine—"he sewed his wheat out of a bucket."

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LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

RAILROAD MATTERS.—On Saturday last, work was commenced in earnest for the narrow gauge road, by eighty-five Chinamen at White's Hill, the number having since been increased. The unfavorable weather for the past week has not given the officers a chance to lay out much work. From White's Hill the men will be sent toward Tomales Bay and then come back toward Strawberry Point. Surveyors are out marking proper lines for driving stakes, etc. Piling will next be done from Strawberry Point to Saucelito, a distance of about a mile and a quarter. The work will progress slowly for the first few months, although the contractors have employed men in all the departments who have worked on the construction of other California roads. In about six months time, trains will be running regularly between here and San Rafael.

A LIVE SEAL CAUGHT.—Quite an excitement was created on Wednesday, by the report that a live seal had been captured in the pond near Victors. The old fellow is about ten feet long and weighs five hundred pounds. He had undoubtedly overslept himself in the pond and when the tide run out was noticed by Victor, who hit upon the idea of lassoing the seal, in which he was successful. Charley, the boatman, and Fred Snell were then sent for, who, with the assistance of Victor and others, after considerable trouble, managed to get ropes enough around the seal's body to pull him into a Whitehall boat, and from thence on board the *Princess*. On Thursday Charley brought the curiosity to San Francisco and sold him to the Manager of Woodward's Gardens for $75.

FALSE REPORTS.—Reports were circulated the other day that the 700 Chinese passengers who arrived on the steamer *Japan* on which the small-pox broke out, would be landed near Saucelito. The report is untrue, the passengers having been placed on board the *Alqmandinna*, lying at anchor off Selby's Works.

BALL AT BOLINAS.—A ball came off at the Bolinas school-house on Friday evening for the benefit of the school, and was largely attended. Three musicians, engaged in San Francisco, failed to come to time, and a band was improvised by some musical genius at Bolinas, which answered just as well.

NEW COURT HOUSE.—The finishing touches have been put on the new County Court House at San Rafael. This is one of the finest Court buildings in the State. It has been accepted by the Supervisors from the contractors, and will be taken possession of in a few days by all the county officers.

ANNIVERSARY BALL.—On next Monday evening, Marin Lodge, No. 200, I. O. O. F., will celebrate their anniversary with a grand ball in the new Court House, which they will have the honor of dedicating.

BULKHEAD.—Workmen have been engaged during the week putting up a rock bulkhead along the beach near the landing.

ON THE WAYS.—A schooner was brought to the ways at old Saucelito on Thursday to be overhauled.

WATER.—The water works have been completed to Mr. Tillinghast's residence, an ample supply being forwarded daily.

TAX SALE.—On Monday next Sheriff Watson will commence the delinquent tax sale at San Rafael.

TO BE RENOVATED.—Green's Hotel, at the ferry landing, is to be entirely renovated.

IN the city of Greenock, in Scotland, it rained during the year 1872, 252 days out of the 365, the total depth being 86.15 inches, thus proving the proverbial saying, "Its aye raining in Greenock."

WASHING soda is destructive to clothes. Hyposulphite of soda is now being used as a substitute. It is cheap and it does no injury to the finest fabrics. It is an effective detergent, in many cases better than anything else in use.

EIGHTEEN potteries, with fifty-six kilns, are in operation at Trenton, N. J. These make "white granite ware" as well as brown ware. The progress indicated by these figures will be better understood when it is remembered that the first kiln for making crockery ware was established at Trenton in 1850, and that it was at so recent a date as 1859 that the first white granite ware ever made was produced in that city. The high price of gold during the rebellion interfered with the importations of English crockery, and afforded considerable protection to the American trade, and induced many persons to start in the business. Until 1870 the demand for American crockery was sufficient to keep all the manufactories in the United States in operation, but not to their full capacity. At the present time there are in this country 150 crockery kilns, of which 100 are situated in New Jersey and Ohio. These kilns have each the capacity of producing $30,000 worth of ware per year, making an aggregate for the whole of $4,500,000. In this production there are used 75,000 tons of coal, and an equal amount of clay and other materials. In real estate, stock and materials, there are invested in Trenton $1,500,000, and in other States about three millions more. Our neighboring State (New Jersey) is peculiarly rich in beds of excellent pottery clay, some of the best of which are in the immediate vicinity of Philadelphia. Whatever drawback there may have been to the progress in the art of pottery, it is not due to the lack of first class material, for we have an abundance of it.

TRIAL has recently been made at the Crystal Palace, London, of a new illuminating substance, the light from which is white and clear, and so powerful that it causes a flame from gas to cast a shadow.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

—Four cases of small-pox have been reported in the city.

—Eugene Lies has returned to San Francisco from a visit to Mexico.

—A course of lectures will soon be given for the benefit of the Odd Fellows' Library.

—Chinamen are now corralled while attempting to leave the city and made to pay poll tax.

—A gentleman seventy years of age, a resident of this city, has recently patented a washing machine.

—Fred Lyster has sold his interest in the *Grizzly* and will hereafter have no connection with the paper.

—Frank Hussey and his wife (Josephine Clifton) have started East for the purpose of playing "Hazard."

—On Monday evening next the St. Ignatian Literary Society will give an entertainment in the College hall.

—J. C. Hildreth, Superintendent of the Oregon and California Railroad, arrived in this city yesterday from Portland.

—The addition to the City Prison is pronounced by a reporter as presenting "an appearance rather attractive than otherwise."

—The steamer *Ajax* brought down from Portland one thousand boxes of apples, which prove quite acceptable, as the stock is running low.

—The steamer *Japan* having been disinfected, was permitted to come to her wharf yesterday. The Chinese passengers are still in quarantine.

—E. Levy, who was green enough to attempt to sell a police officer a Havana Lottery ticket, will receive the attention of Judge Louderback this morning.

—A parlor entertainment in aid of St. John's Episcopal Mission was given at Kessing's Hall, corner of Twenty-first and Howard streets, last evening, by a number of amateurs.

—The banks and public offices of the city, together with the Custom House, Mint, Post Office, etc., will be closed on Saturday (Washington's Birthday), it being a legal holiday.

—A grand supper and musical entertainment will be given by the ladies of the Mission-street M. E. Church, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, on Friday evening next, at seven o'clock.

—James Douglas, a sailor boarding-house runner, convicted of boarding a vessel before she had come to anchor, was yesterday fined $200. Rather than go to jail for one hundred days the fine was paid.

—The third anniversary of the Chinese Sunday School will take the place of the usual Sabbath evening service at the First Congregational Church, corner of Post and Mason streets, next Sabbath evening.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

Plenty of snow in Santa Fé on the 31st ultimo.

There was a grand masquerade ball at Corinne on the 14th inst.

The epizootic prevails to an alarming extent at Payson, Utah.

Yankee Robinson has arrived in Virginia City from Salt Lake.

Burglars are operating in Salt Lake and getting away with a good deal of plunder.

The telegraphers of Ogden are going to give a grand ball on the evening of the 22d inst.

A man was hung by a mob at Mora, New Mexico, the other day, because he was suspected of a theft.

Two men were arrested in Black Hawk, Colorado, for threatening to "break the legs" of another man.

Nellie Belmont, an actress in Denver, was shot in the hip a few evenings ago by some unknown person.

The first Pioche quartz mill commenced work on the 10th, and gave great satisfaction. It cost $65,000.

The White Pine *News* has been purchased by Messrs. Skillman & Elliott, formerly of the Eureka *Sentinel*.

A large majority of Mormon leaders are in distant parts, and but a handful are left to breast the coming storm.

The epizooty is playing the dickens with stock—horses, mules and burros—in New Mexico, and many are dying off.

Tom Anderson has a contract for building eight pile bridges on the Julesburg Road, between Golden and Greeley.

The grade on the Georgetown branch of the Colorado Central Railroad will be completed to Floyd Hill by next Tuesday.

The editor of the *Utah Mining Journal* acknowledges the receipt of the "most comfortable cursing ever delivered," from a Mormon policeman.

The Utah Central railroad carried more freight during the month of January than was brought to Utah in the entire year of 1868. Encouragement to railroad builders.

The Corinne *Reporter* of the 13th says: The present is the heaviest snow storm experienced in this Valley by the oldest inhabitants. At the way it comes down today great danger to cattle is apprehended.

During the past year the destruction of life and property has been as great as at any former period. In the small valley of Señorita, seventeen out of a population of thirty have been murdered by the Apaches.

The Pioche *Record* of the 11th says: Mollie O'Rooke showed what she knows about bucking against tough beefsteaks, yesterday morning, by throwing into the street her breakfast dishes, table-cloth and all; and if the terror-stricken waiter hadn't got out of the road, she would have pitched him after them.

At the Penryn granite quarry in Placer county, one day last week, the quarrymen turned down a stone which measured by the tape line 76 feet in length, 54 feet in width and 25 feet in thickness, and is estimated to weigh 10,000 tons. A small piece broke loose from it in coming down, which is 39 feet long, 26 feet wide and 6 feet thick. The quarry employs from 60 to 100 men.

A Woman's Rights Advocate.

A man in Colorado, who believes that a woman should have the same right to work and support herself as a man has, and who endeavored to carry out his philanthropic views, has got entangled in the meshes of the law. He thus rises to explain:

Persons unacquainted with me, naturally will ask the question: "What, then, prompts the proprietor to keep open and run a place of such magnitude?" To the public and those named in particular, I would here assert that the following are my reasons: From my earliest childhood I have been thrown upon this cold and heartless world, without friends or relatives, to battle my way through strifes and sorrows. Having thus felt all the pangs of necessity, I resolved that should I ever be in circumstances to pecuniarily afford it, I would devote myself to the elevation of poor, suffering humanity, and more particularly to well-disposed, unprotected females. Is woman not allowed to act, think and support herself by her own hands? Will she always be debarred from exercising the rights intended she should have by the great Creator? I for one will ever maintain, as far as in my power lays, that she is entitled to all the rights and privileges of man. At great expense I had established my business, giving employment to twenty-five ladies and gentlemen.

That employment was beer jerking!!

SOME of the towns in Vermont having vaccinated most of their population, are now a little inclined to grumble because the small-pox does not come along. There is the general feeling that all the trouble has been taken for nothing.

Beet Sugar.

Steadily the beet root industry has spread through Europe, the crop now exceeding 1,000,000 tons of 2240 lbs. each,) the production having doubled within a few years. The total annual consumption of sugar in Europe and America at the present time amounts to 2,250,000 tons.

Notwithstanding the very small amount of saccharine matter contained in the beet root compared with that in cane, the trifling cost of the cultivation of the latter in tropical countries, and the high price of lands in Europe the area devoted to beets is steadily increasing, and a very high authority—Messrs. Arnold, Barnshon & Co—confidently assert that within the next five or ten years the out turn will be 2,000,000 tons.

In Holland, where the industry was introduced only a short time since, six large factories have been erected within the past year. Austria is extending its area, and a company has been recently formed in Rome, which is favored by the Italian Government.

In France, many new factories have sprung up of late, several of these mammoth establishments are capable of turning out 20,000 tons of sugar annually, an amount equal to one-third the present crop of Louisiana.

The area, at present, in beets, throughout Europe, is 1,500,000 acres, which produced last year 18,000,000 tons beets, yielding 1,000,000 tons sugar, worth $135,000,000, besides refuse pulp for cattle feed, worth $12,000,000, and molasses (which is fit only for distilling) to the value of $4,000,000.

From this it appears that the average quantity of sugar in the beet is 5½ per cent. of its weight; that the average value of the sugar is a little over six cents per pound; that the average yield per acre is two-thirds of a ton, or 1493 pounds of sugar, worth $89 58; that the residue—that is, the pulp and molasses—is worth 12 per cent. of the value of the sugar, while the molasses from cane sugar in Louisiana is worth nearly 40 to 50 per cent. of the value of the sugar.

The average product of the Louisiana sugar lands does not exceed, if it reach, often one hogshead to the acre, or say 1,000 pounds of sugar and 800 pounds of molasses, the total worth say $120.

As we have said before, the product of 1,500,000 acres is 18,000,000 tons beets. This is 12 tons—equal to 25,880 pounds—of beets to the acre. From this is extracted 6½ per cent of sugar. Last year the average of the 148,740 acres of canes in Louisiana was 71,428 pounds of cane per acre, from which is extracted only 1,800 pounds of saccharine matter, or about 2½ per cent. when it contains 13 per cent. according to analysis.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

ANDERSON, the wizard, met with a Yankee who stole a march on him after the following pattern: Enter Yankee. "I say, are you Professor Anderson?" "Yes, sir, at your service." "Wa'al, you're a tarnation smart man, and I'm sumthin' at a trick, too, kinder cute, too, you know." "Ah, indeed. And what tricks are you up to, sir?" asked the professor, amused at the simple fellow. "Wa'al, I can take a red cent and change it into a ten dollar gold piece." "Oh, that's a mere slight of hand trick; I can do that, too." "No you can't. I'd like to see you try." "Why, hold out your hand with a cent in it." Yankee stretched out his paw with a red lying on it. "This your cent is it, sure?" "It's nothing else." "Hold on to it tight—Presto! change. Now open your hand." Yankee opened his fist, and there was a geld eagle shining in his palm. "Wa'al you did it, I declare; much obleeged tew yeou," and turned to go out. "Stay," said the professor, "you may leave me my ten dollars." "Yourn! wasn't it my cent? and didn't you turn it into this ere yaller thing, eh? Good-bye!" and as he left the room he was heard to say, "I guess there aint anything green about this child."

LEAD next to iron occupies the most important place in the mineral products of Missouri. The lead mines are now only partially developed, but they cover a vast area of territory, and will in time prove a source of great prosperity to the State. For pig lead was for many years imported into St. Louis, but the quantity gradually decreased, falling in 1869 to 7,857 pigs, and to nothing in 1872. During the past year, the receipts of lead at St. Louis amounted to 285,769 pigs, or 22,882,650 pounds, of which 20,427,000 were produced in Missouri. The exports of lead from St. Louis in 1872, amounted to only 4,778,223 pounds, leaving 18,164,427 pounds retained for home consumption. The soft brands of Missouri lead are chiefly used for the manufacture of white lead, rivalling for this purpose the best imported pigs.

A RETURN from the State mints of Germany reports their capacity of turning out 2,180,000 gold pieces per month. The Berlin mint alone can turn out 1,000,000, per month.

NOTICE.—The old Saucelito Land and Dry Dock Company are now prepared to sell property for Villa Residences or Business purposes, or moderate terms, with perfect title.

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To San Francisco....	5	To Tennessee Valley.	3
" Reed Ranch.....	6	" the Lighthouse....	3¾
" San Rafael.....12½		" Olema.....	30
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Chinese Immigration and Population.

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Election Returns—Presidential—From 1789 to 1868; Popular Vote of 1872; Electoral Vote of 1872; California, Oregon and Nevada by Counties; Pacific Territories. Congressional of 1872 in California. Vote of California Towns in 1872.

I. O. O. F.—Officers of the Grand Lodge of the United States, and Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of California; Statistics of the Order in California.

Masonic Order in California—Officers of Grand Lodge Free and Accepted Masons, Grand Chapter R. A. M., Grand Council R. and S. M., Grand Commandery K. T., and Grand Consistory A. and A. S. R.

Meteorological Information of Pacific Slope—Annual Rainfall at various points; Average Rainfall for each Month at San Francisco: Mean Temperature of January and July; Comparative Sanitary Statistics.

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Military Federal Forces on the Pacific Slope, with Stations, Garrisons and Commanders.

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FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

RECENTLY a proof sheet of the list of members of the Michigan House of Representatives was given out, on which corrections were to be made if any errors were discovered. Soon after, the compiler of the Manual received the following note f om one of the single men: "In proof sheet of Manual in House, I see you say I am married. Please correct, or send the woman round, and oblige."

A BEAUTIFUL story of gratitude is related by a Western paper. A Swede appeared at New Salem, Ill., lately, a friendless stranger with the small-pox, and one O'Neil took care of him until he recovered. The neighbors then contributed and paid O'Neil $5 a day for his nursing. O'Neil was taken down by the disease and the grateful Swede nursed him, and when he got well, presented a bill of $5 a day for his services.

A FARMER in Olmstead county, Minnesota, reports that the snow drifted from the prairie, burying a belt of willows that surrounded his house and stables. These willows are from fifteen to twenty feet high. It accumulated in his yard and on the buildings to such an extent as to cover his stables, he says, to the depth of fifteen feet. His house was not buried so deeply. It took him forty-eight hours to reach his horses, which were in the stable, and he did it by tunneling under this draft to the stable door. He found the stock all right and comfortable, but anxious for fodder.

AN important insurance case has recently been decided in the United States Court at Springfield, Illinois. A man named Tooley bought two accident policies for $3,000 in the Railway Passenger Assurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., each good for two days. The day following he was killed while attempting to get on the cars, which were in motion, and his executors brought suit for the recovery of the amount of the policies. The defence was that the company was not liable, as the terms of the policies assured against accidents on the train only, and secondly, if he was technically a passenger at the time, he did not exercise due diligence. The Court found for the plaintiff.

JOHN MELCHER, one of the few surviving Dartmoor prisoners, died at Salem, Mass., recently, at the age of 83 years. He was engaged in privateering during the war of 1812, and was absent during a large part of the war. He was captured in the "Revenge," and taken to Halifax, where he was at the time the frigate "Chesapeake" was taken there after her unsuccessful engagement with the "Shannon." From Halifax he was taken to the Chatham prison ship, and thence to Dartmoor prison. At one time he attempted to escape by swimming across the river, which he did successfully, though fired at. He could not escape, however, and was soon recaptured, remaining a prisoner till the close of the war.

AT the recent meeting of the newly formed Yale Alumni Association of New Haven, ex-President Woolsey, in speaking concerning "Yale in the Past," said: "About a hundred years ago, you may not know that it was the orthodox plan at Oxford, Cambridge and Harvard and Yale, following the customs of our fathers, to administer corporeal punishment. And I recollect this story is told, and in order that you may conceive of it, imagine President Porter in that place. A young man of the Saltonstall family now no longer existing in this State, was called up before the President for some offence. His ears were to be boxed. He stood up before the President, and as the hand was up he dodged and ran out and disappeared, and for a long time could not be found. By and by he returned, confessed and was restored. Conceive of it at the present age. How would it look to see President Porter boxing a student's ears?"

THE origin of the Southwestern Virginia salt works is curious. The place was once a vast swamp noisome, slimy and dangerous. Deer, hogs and cattle would often be found dead there. Vapor continually arose from the sodden ground; so lonely was it that it got the reputation of being haunted, and when William Crabtree, a hunter, settled upon it he found no one to dispute his right. From his heirs a certain William King, suspecting its value as a salt field, from various indications, bought it for a rifle and a pony. He opened it and cleared it, and dug his wells. It was a profitable business and rapidly increased. During the war these works were the principal dependence of the Confederacy for salt. Often a thousand covered wagons waited at one time to load. They conveyed the salt for hundreds of miles into the interior. After several attempts the Federal troops demolished the works, but never held them for any length of time. The company now have six furnaces, and make two thousand four hundred bushels of salt a day.

THE champion old man of the United States has been found by a reporter of the New York *Herald*. George Le Barre, the gentleman in question, is 115 years old. He has shaken hands with Washington, has seen Lafayette and General Sullivan, and was considered a tory in revolutionary days. He was too old for the service in 1812, and was not expected to volunteer in the late civil war. An interesting part of the *Herald's* account of an interview with him relates to a style of swindling peculiar to a period before the revolution. The pious Pennites of early times, like pious Congressmen of to-day, had a way all of their own of absorbing their neighbor's lands. The Indians would allow them as much land as they could walk over "without giving up." The Quakers accordingly hired a champion walker, named Ned Marshall, who could walk in 100 miles at a stretch. The Indians resented this pious fraud. They took a walk and massacred everybody within reach, to make matters even. The saddest part of the interview relates to the fact that Mr. Le Barre has used whiskey and tobacco for a century, and probably can tell, as correctly as any other man, the difference between those articles in the honest days and the evil days that are upon us.

THE *Jewish Messenger* has no faith in the conversion of Christians to Judaism, especially when they are women, and instances the following case: "Rev. Mr. Samfield, of Memphis, was instrumental in recently admitting to the Jewish faith "a young lady of extraordinary beauty and brilliant attainments," who significantly soon after her conversion married a blooming young gentleman of that city. There is the usual parade in the papers, brilliant account of the affecting ceremonies, the rabbi's prayers, the convert's confession—and for what good? We can have no earthly objection to these beautiful converts as far as they are concerned, but we do strenuously object to the parade and pomp that every repeated conversion calls forth. There are too much humbug and claptrap in these public conversions. We have yet to learn of the young and lovely Christian girl who will voluntarily forsake her faith and adopt another creed for religion's sake exclusively—and not because of the manly attractions of some lover. A marriage invariably follows a conversion. So we can hardly congratulate Mr. Samfield on this last achelvement."

AGRICULTURAL.

RADISHES.—If there be a vegetable taboo'd by the doctors, it is radishes—"Indigestible as leather." Now a French docto declares that, especially in age radishes should be freely used as a preventive of kidney diseases. He says that a human calculus put on a split radish will be dissolved.

THE following is said to be a sure test of horses' age: "After a horse is nine years old, a wrinkle comes over his eye-lid, at the upper corner of the lower lid, and every year thereafter he has one well-defined wrinkle for each year of his age over nine. If, for instance, a horse has three wrinkles, he is twelve years old. Add the number of wrinkles to nine, and you will always obtain his exact age.' This is entirely a new wrinkle.

A SINGULAR case was recently decided in Washington county, Vermont. A citizen in a town built a zigzag rail fence, and his neighbor claimed that it trespassed on his farm, because it was not a straight fence and didn't follow the boundary. A fight resulted and then an arrest. The court decided, as a question of law, the right to extend the fence over the line, so far as was necessary in its construction, and that the defendant unlawfully resisted its erection to that extent. The jury, therefore, found damages.

LARGEST ORANGE TREE IN THE WORLD.—Let us go out to old "Columbus," on the Suwannee river, says Colonel Hardee, writing to the Jacksonville *Republican*, and within about fifty yards from the railroad crossing, under some large oaks, we find the largest sweet orange tree in the world, which is eighteen inches in diameter, has not been worked in twenty years, was never pruned or fenced. That tree was planted by my sister, Mrs. Tison, the day she was married, nearly thirty years since.

A WRITER in the Maine *Farmer* relates this incident to show what marvellous skill drovers attain in judging the weight of cattle. He had sold a yoke of oxen to Mr. M. W. Norton, of North New Portland, telling him they weighed 3,600 lbs. Mr. Norton said no. The seller asked him if he would bet a dollar on it, and he replied that he would. The cattle were driven upon the scales and were found to lack 10 lbs. of 3,600. Mr. Norton said if they had weighed more he should have doubted the correctness of the scales, and refused to receive the dollar.

SMALL ONIONS FOR SEED.—Very small onions, say about a half-inch in diameter, are extensively used by our market gardeners, instead of seed for raising an early crop, which is usually pulled and sold in market as "green onions." These "sets" are produced by sowing seed very thickly on very poor soil, and as soon as the bulbs are of the requisite size they are pulled up and dried and laid away for planting the next season. Now, if your small onions are of the size we have named, they will probably answer for sets; but if much larger they will be very likely to produce seed-stems, instead of larger bulbs.—*Moore's Rural New Yorker.*

CANNED PEAS are naturally of a grayish pale green, but some manufacturers have resorted to processes by which the natural dark green is restored. This plan, although improving the appearance of the peas, destroys their delicious flavor, and proves injurious to persons partaking of them. This practice has been carried on to such an extent that the French Government have passed very stringent laws prohibiting the sale in that country of vegetables artificially greened. The goods, however, are still put up and sent to this country, where they bring a high price, under the supposition that they are canned with more care than here. The test of the freedom from deleterious substances is very simple, as the mere tasting of the peas will show that the artificially greened ones are without flavor.

FIELD CARROTS.—Having plowed and harrowed the ground, mark, for seed, twenty inches apart, leaving drills two inches deep, soak seed over night in water as hot as the hand can be held in; drain and mix with dry ashes until the seed will separate. After sowing, brush a little dirt on the seed. The row should be rolled or stamped hard, leaving the spaces between as light and loose as possible. The carrots, if the seed is good, will appear in about ten days, or about two weeks sooner than by the ordinary manner of planting. They should be hoed as soon as they begin to come up. The previous rolling in the row will hold the small plants so that the hoe may cut close without disturbing them. Repeat the hoeing in a week. The weeds and surplus carrots may now be easily pulled from the rows.

TENDENCY TO MONOPOLY.—Thomas Meehan, in the Philadelphia *Press*, expresses the belief that the steam-plow cannot be made profitable on small farms, but that, as steam can do the work cheaper than horses, the tendency will be to tempt capitalists to work the land more than they do, and thus bring about larger farms, and more stupendous enterprises in the business than we find now. If this be true, we may have great monopolists in the agricultural as in the mercantile world. In England the tendency has been toward large farms, and farming pays in that country. In France, the farms are small and unprofitable. The prospect of co-operation affords the most convenient solution of this problem which occurs to us, and it is not wholly unreasonable to suppose that, as machinery becomes necessary and expensive, farmers will combine, and succeed in joint-stock concerns where they fail singly.

THE cost of growing cotton in India is about six cents per pound, and it can be laid down at Liverpool at 8½ cents, whereas the average cost to the planter in this country is 12 cents, and unless the American article can be sold in Liverpool for 11 cents per pound, it cannot compete with its rival from India. The fluctuations of the English market now regulate the amount of cotton planting in the United States, and if Indian cotton is to be made still cheaper the American culture will be abandoned. That the lowest limit in price and the highest range in grade of India cotton have not yet been reached is evident from the fact that the recent vast expenditures of the East India Government for improving and increasing the growth of this staple have not had time to bear their full fruits. Since 1860, nearly 5,000 miles of railway have been built for developing the cotton lands of India, at a cost of over $500,000, and about one quarter of these improvements have been made within two years, and in addition great expense has been bestowed upon the river navigation of the country.—*New York Express.*

RATHER a remarkable yarn is told in Portland Maine. Fourteen years ago an old lady in that city fell dead from heart disease while winding up the clock. The time was ten minutes before ten in the morning. The curious point is, that the clock has stopped ever since at 10 o'clock on the anniversary of her death. This has regularly occurred every year for fourteen years. It is time to have the clock taken to pieces and cleaned.

A New Volcano in Lower California.

We are, says the San Diego *Union* of the 12th, in receipt of information from Moleje to the effect that recently a volcano was discovered within a distance of about twenty-five leagues from the town, and within two or three leagues from the gulf coast, and about the same distance from the old Spanish Mission road. On the mountain side, within an area of about two hundred yards, there are over twenty vent holes from which smoke is emitted in jets a yard or more above the surface. Lower down the side of the mountain than these vent holes, streams of water issue forth.

The discovery was made by a couple of natives while out on a prospecting tour for mines. The surrounding country is rugged and barren. Although the land is claimed and has been occupied for years, it is utterly worthless, not even affording pasturage for cattle.

Earthquakes have been of rather common occurrence in Moleje for several years. At times the shocks were unpleasantly heavy, threatening to overthrow the buildings of the town. Last year twenty distinct shocks were felt on different occasions, but they were all of a light character. During 1870, five earthquake shocks were felt at Moleje, which created considerable alarm, shaking the houses to their very foundations. It is now believed that these earthquakes have had their source in the newly-discovered volcano, the eruption of which has apparently taken place at a comparatively recent date, for, although the district has been inhabited at least two centuries, earthquakes have never been known to occur until within the last few years, not even by the Indians.

Barnum's Talking Machine.

Barnum's talking machine is much mentioned in the New York papers. It is said to be a fair success, and will be used to some extent in presenting to a generous public praises of Barnum. "Mr. Faber," says an account in the *World*, "made a little speech before the performance began, concerning the difficulties of the task undertaken by his uncle and finished by himself. His wife then, by rapid manipulation of the cranks, caused the machine to imitate elementary sounds. The vibrating sound is made by a sort of wind-mill, the hissing sound by the lips and tongue, the nasal sound by a sort of nose laughing by the open mouth, 'ho! ho! ho!' with rounded lips. Among the first words uttered, as was natural, were 'mamma' and 'papa.' This was done so well as to excite lively paternal and maternal emotions in the breasts of the listeners. Then came Maria, Emma, Fanny, Elizabeth, Josephine, Katharine, etc. Most of these were well done. The first full sentence was, 'I am very particular before whom I speak; I am glad to speak here.' Philadelphia, Cincinnati and California were so well uttered as to excite homesickness in some persons present. The American salutation was given with a decidedly foreign accent. It came out, 'How chew you chew?' The German talk was better than the English, therein resembling the utterence of the exhibitor. 'Ich bin eine kline machine, ober spreche alle sprachen,' came out quite roundly. Curiously enough, a mask, containing additional apparatus, had to be put on before the French was spoken. Then 'Comment vous portez vous,' etc., came out fluently."

Under the Ice.

Major S. A. Buel, of St. Peter, is our authority for a story which borders on the improbable, but for the literal truth of which he vouches, and hence we know it is true. The narrative is as follows: On Thursday last, a Mr. Cronan, living at Lake Prairie, in Nicollet county, in company with a neighbor, started with his team to visit Le Sueur. Arriving at the Minnesota river, opposite Ottawa, they undertook to cross on the ice. The river had frozen to either bank, forming a bridge, the only supports of which were the two banks of the river and the strength of the ice. When the team reached the centre of the river the ice gave way, and the team, sleigh, and Mr. Cronan, went down. The neighbor who was in the sleigh with Mr. Cronan sprang out. The Minnesota is a swift running stream, and as soon as the sleigh, team, and Mr. Cronan went down they disappeared under the ice. The neighbor, remembering that there was an open space in the ice a few rods below, ran down to it, and just as he reached the open space he espied the body of Mr. Cronan floating by. Reaching out his arm he grasped Mr. Cronan, and succeeded in fishing him out in an insensible condition. It took some time to resuscitate Mr. Cronan, but he finally revived. He made an underground journey of nearly a quarter of a mile, and still lives to tell the story of his narrow escape. The team and sleigh have not been heard of since.

How an Eccentric Vermonter Was Buried.

An exceedingly eccentric man died recently at Hinesburg, Vt., in the person of Augustus McEwen, aged 84. He had his grave dug twenty years ago, and stoned up and filled with earth that it might be in perfect condition whenever needed. Last Fall he had the earth dug out of it, saying he expected to be laid there before Winter was over. His coffin was in readiness seven years ago, and so arranged that he could lie on his side with his knees drawn up, as he said he slept in this condition in life and wanted to sleep so in death. All his plans for the funeral were made in advance, and among the rest he selected four colored boys who had worked for him more or less, as had their father before them, for pall-bearers. They were to carry the body to the grave, which was on his own farm, lower it to its last resting-place, fill the grave with earth, and then walk back to the house, where they were to find each a letter, sealed and directed to them, in which was the money to pay for this last service required of them. His friends took good care to carry out his peculiar wishes.

WIESBADEN.—Owing to the fact that the gambling establishment of Wiesbaden, which has been in existence for a century, was to be closed on the 31st of December, the rooms have been so thronged that the directors found it necessary for the last week or two to admit visitors by tickets only. The profits during the year have been so enormous that the shareholders will receive a dividend at the rate of 107 per cent. on their capital. Play finally ceased on the last day of the old year.

THE new Archbishop of Paris has granted permission to the priests of his diocese to allow their beards to grow. If this measure had been taken before the commune, it would have saved many arrests of ecclesiastics.

LAST week 142,879 persons were in receipt of out-door or in-door relief in England; this year 123,091 represent those on whom public charity is bestowed. Of these, 35,275 were regaled on Christmas fare within the walls of the work-houses.

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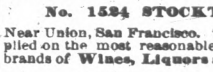

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From Meiggs' Wharf.	From Saucelito.
10 A. M.	11 A. M.
12 M.	1 P. M.
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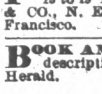

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Norton's Patent Door and Gate Hinges.

FOR SALE BY BAKER & HAMILTON, 13 to 19 Front Street, and PILSBURY, WEBB & CO., N. E. corner Front and Pine Streets, San Francisco. au24 tf

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OF EVERY description, done at the office of the Saucelito Herald.

BINGEN ON THE RHINE.

BY THE HON MRS. NORTON.

A soldier of the Legion lay dying in Algiers,
There was lack of woman's nursing, there was dearth of woman's tears;
But a comrade stood beside him, while his life-blood ebbed away,
And bent with pitying glances, to hear what he might say.
And he said, "I never more shall see my own, my native land;
Take a message and a token to some distant friends of mine,
For I was born at Bingen—at Bingen on the Rhine.

"Tell my brothers and companions, when they meet and crowd around,
To hear my mournful story in the pleasant vineyard ground,
That we fought the battle bravely, and when the day was done,
Full many a corpse lay ghastly pale beneath the setting sun.
And midst the dead and dying were some grown old in wars,
The death wound on their gallant breast, the last of many scars;
But some were young—and suddenly beheld life's morn decline;
And one had come from Bingen—fair Bingen on the Rhine.

"Tell my mother that her other sons shall comfort her old age,
And I was but a truant bird that thought my home a cage;
For my father was a soldier, and even as a child,
My heart leaped forth to hear him tell of struggles fierce and wild;
And when he died and left us to divide his scanty hoard,
I let them take whatever they would, but kept my father's sword;
And with boyish love I hung it where the bright light used to shine,
On the cottage wall at Bingen—calm Bingen on the Rhine.

"Tell my sister not to weep for me and sob with drooping head,
When the troops are marching home again with glad and gallant tread;
But to look upon them proudly, with calm and steadfast eye,
For her brother was a soldier, too, and not afraid to die.
And if a comrade seek her love, I ask her in my name
To listen to him kindly, without regret or shame;
And to hang the old sword in its place—(my father's sword and mine,)
For the honor of old Bingen—dear Bingen on the Rhine.

"There's another—not my sister; in the happy days gone by,
You'd have known her by the merriment that sparkled in her eye;
Too innocent for coquetry—too fond for idle scorning—
O, friend! I fear the lightest heart makes sometimes the heaviest mourning;
Tell her the last night of my life (for ere the moon be risen,
My body will be out of pain—my soul be out of prison,)
I dreamed I stood with her, and saw the yellow sunlight shine
On the vine-clad hills of Bingen—fair Bingen on the Rhine.

"I saw the blue Rhine sweep along—I heard, or seemed to hear,
The German songs we used to sing, in chorus sweet and clear;
And down the pleasant river, and up the slanting hill,
The echoing chorus sounded through the evening calm and still;
And her glad blue eye was on me as we passed with friendly talk
Down many a path beloved of yore, and well-remembered walk,
And her little hand lay lightly, confidingly in mine,
But we'll meet no more at Bingen—loved Bingen on the Rhine."

His voice grew faint and hoarser—his grasp was childish weak—
His eyes put on a dying look—he sighed and ceased to speak;
His comrade bent to lift him, but the spark of life had fled,—
The soldier of the Legion, in a foreign land—was dead!
And the soft moon rose up slowly, and calmly she looked down
On the red sand of the battle-field, with bloody corpses strewn,
Yea, calmly on that dreadful scene her pale light seemed to shine,
As it shone on distant Bingen—fair Bingen on the Rhine.

KING BABY.

BY GEORGE COOPER.

His sceptre is a rattle,
His throne is mother's arms;
He reigns a tiny tyrant,
In all his dimpled charms!
Yet round his royal presence
Our loving hearts entwine;
Dictator of the cradle,
And king by right divine!

Whatever be his mandates,
No courtiers dare rebel;
His mother's chief of the household,
Prime minister as well!
If yon perambulator,
His downy car of state,
Exacting, rosy monarch,
What triumphs on him wait!

In purple ease and splendor,
Long, long he seeks to reign;
All hints of nose disjointed
He smiles at with disdain!
Alas! that royal greatness
Should ever be disowned;
Here comes a tiny stranger—
King Baby is dethroned. —*Aldine.*

THE Folsom *Telegraph* tells this: "The wife of Mr. E. Smith, Deer Valley, El Dorado county, a few days since, in taking a salmon out of a barrel put up in Oregon, found a live fish one-half inch in length, which is supposed to have been a young live salmon. Here is a case for the savans. Was the young fish bred from spawn in salt brine sticking to the packed salmon? It appears so from circumstances."

LOOSE THREADS.

A CHIN that's never shaved—An urchin.

FAILURE in a good cause is better than triumph in a bad one.

SEARCH others for their virtues, and thyself for thy faults.

WHY is a goose like an elephant's trunk? Because it grows down.

NEW proverb—Man proposes, but woman very often rejects him.

HOW to roll in wealth—Marry a rich carriage-maker's daughter.

"THE power behind the throne"—The foot that kicks you down stairs.

PLATO says God has so framed his laws that it is for the advantage of every one to observe them.

NOTHING like being accurate in your statements. "Pat, what are you digging that hole for?" "It's not the hole, sir, it's the dirt I'm digging!"

WHEN Shakespeare wrote about patience on a monument, he did not refer to doctors' patients, because you always find them under a monument.

"SEE here, misther," said an Irish lad of seven Summers, who was driven up a tree by a dog, "if you don't take that dog away, I'll eat up all your apples."

SOME mischievous wags one night pulled down a turner's sign and put it over a lawyer's door; in the morning it read: "All sorts of turning and twisting done here."

AN English female witness promptly defined courtship to be "Looking at each other, taking hold of each other's hands, and all that kind of thing." Exactly so.

MR. EMERSON says, "Life is hardly respectable if it has no generous task, no duties or affections that constitute a necessity of living. Every man's task is his life-preserver."

"ARE you mad at Minnie Smith, Cora? You never speak to her any more." "I guess I don't speak to her! mother won't 'low me; she wears the same dress every day, and Sunday, too!"

MISS LAURA—"Why, cook, you've got my new jacket lying on the floor, there!" Cook—"Oh, it's all right, Miss! I on'y made free to borrow it as a pattern for one I'm a-makin' for myself."

"MAMMA," said a little girl, "What's the meaning of a book being printed in 12mo?" "Why, my dear," replied the mother, "it means that the book will be published in twelve months," Fact.

ONLY last week a beloved and gracious Princess-Marchioness attended at Wimbledon—so says a daily paper—to "witness the shooting of her husband!" And they have been married little more than a year!

THAT prudent woman in Orange, New Jersey, who vowed not to go out of doors while it was so slippery, and has staid in the house all Winter, very appropriately fell down stairs and broke her thighbone.

A SHARP old gentleman travelling out West got a seat beside his wife in a crowded car, by requesting the young man who sat by her to "please watch that woman while he went into another car, as she had fits."

A YOUNG lady having bought a pair of shoes too small, sent them to a second-hand store to have them sold, whereupon the Teutonic shopkeeper advertised them in his window as follows: "For sale—A tight lady's shoes."

THE VENTURES OF THE SKY.—A young lady said she should so like to go up in a balloon. She wished very much to get above the clouds and look down. She had heard that even the darkest cloud had a silver lining.

DANIEL knew something about reporting. He it was that said, "Many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased." Daniel, too, was always admitted free to shows. He first introduced he interviewing of "lions."

DRAWING-ROOM MINSTREL.—(What they have to put up with sometimes.)—Affable duchess (to amateur tenor, who has just been warbling M. Gounod's last): "Charming! charming! You must really get somebody to introduce you to me!"

SO NEAR AND YET SO FAR.—The Vicar (vainly trying to elicit the name of the Serpent by leading questions)—"Well, really, children, what is that creeping thing that everybody has a horror of?" Little Puzzy—"Oh, if ye please, sir—a peerwig!"

THIS is not bad: Two of our judges at General Term having given opposing opinions on a matter of slight importance, the question was settled by Judge ——'s quietly stating, "I agree with my brother A., for the reasons given by my brother B!"

A CONNECTICUT boy, just learning to read, asked his father what Credit Mobilier was. "It's our national game, my boy," replied the father, who, with the shrewdness of his native "Land of Steady Habits," was looking ahead. "You'll be able to play it when you get big and go to Congress."

AN American found himself brought face to face at Rome last month with an old schoolfellow whom he had not seen for years. "You here?" "Yes, my dear fellow, I have just been married and am come to pass the honeymoon in Italy." "And your wife?" "My wife? Oh, I left her in New York!"

LOTTY HOUGH will never lecture any more—in public. She has made a permanent engagement. His name is Gregory. Lotty lectured last Winter on "Popping the Question," telling how it ought to be done. Gregory did it. This illustrates the influence of the lyceum and woman's mission in it.

THE young lady who let her lids drop on being spoken to tenderly by a young gentleman, is anxious to recover them, and offers a handsome reward for their restoration. A nautical gentleman of her acquaintance assures her that they could not have been properly lashed or they would not have been lost.

SQUIRE, who has sent "some grouse and his compliments" to a friend, meets his messenger returning—"Well, Sam, did ye give the grouse and my compliments to Mr. Jones?" Sam, looking into empty hamper—"Well, zur, I gied 'un the grouse, but I couldn't find no comm'n-plums in the basket."

YOUNG WALKIST—"I'm in luck, to come with such a good appetite for such a savory bit as this duck." Landlady—"You may say that, sir; for we should have had nothing in the place but bacon and eggs, if the poor thing hadn't been so sickly for the last few days, we thought it was just kindness to put it out of its misery!"

"I will bet you a bottle of wine," said a gentleman to his friend, "that you will come down out of that chair before I ask you twice." "Done!" replied the friend. "Come down!" cried the other. "I will not," said his friend, with much obstinacy. "Then stop till I ask you a second time," said the other. Perceiving that he would never be asked a second time, the gentleman in the chair came down in a double sense.

MARKET REVIEW.

Domestic Produce.

FRIDAY EVENING, February 21, 1873.

BREAD—There has continued a good demand for local consumption and the interior, with a fair export inquiry, during the week under review. Following are the California Cracker Co's rates: Assorted Crackers, 8c ₩ lb; Boston do, 6½c; Butter do, 6½c; Cream do, 8c; Graham do, 7c; Picnic do, 6½c; do extra, 8c; Soda do, 4½c; do extra, 6c; Santa Clara do, 8c; Sugar do, 7½c; Water do, 6½c; Oyster do, 7c; Seed Cake, 10c; Jenny Lind do, 8½c; Ginger Nuts, 15c; Congress Cakes, 20c: Albert Biscuits, 18c; Excelsior do, 14c; La Grand do, 8c; Medallion do, 14c; Milk do, 8c; do fancy, 9c; Nic Nac do, 15c; Overland do, 8c; Pearl do, 14c; Wafer do, 8c; Wine do, 8c; Ship do, 3½c; Pilot Bread, 4½c; do extra, 5c; Saloon Pilot, 6c; Ginger Cakes, 8½c; Lemon do, 9c.

FLOUR—The local trade has been fair, while for export only a limited inquiry has existed. Quotations are unchanged since our last weekly review. Sales embrace 4000 bbls California extra, 2000 do Oregon extra and 3000 do California superfine, mostly for export, private.

WHEAT—The market has been weak, at lower rates, during the past week. Sales aggregate about 100,000 sks ordinary to choice at current rates. Quotable at the close at $1 75@1 85 for shipping grades and $1 87½ for choice milling ₩ 100 lbs. The Liverpool market was telegraphed to-day at 12s 1d@12s 3d for average and 12s 6d @13s 2d for Club—an advance of 1d ₩ cental for average since our last weekly summary.

BARLEY—The market has ruled quiet, at lower rates, since our last weekly review. Sales embrace 5000 sks at $1 17½@1 35 for coast and bay feed and brewing. At the close we quote coast at $1 17½@1 22½ and bay at $1 25 @1 35, the latter for choice brewing, ₩ 100 lbs.

OATS—Have remained quiet, at unchanged rates, during the past week. Quotable at the close at $2@2 20 ₩ 100 lbs.

HAY—The receipts have continued fair during the past week, with a good demand. Quotable at the close at $13 @22 for ordinary to choice ₩ ton.

STRAW—Quotable at $8@9 ₩ ton for cargo lots.

CORN—Quotable at $1 2[illegible] ₩ 100 lbs.

BEANS—The market has remained quiet, and the following are the jobbing rates: For all kinds, the range is 3½@5c ₩ lb.

POTATOES—The receipts have been liberal, with a fair demand, since last Wednesday. At the close we quote the range at 70c@$1 10 ₩ 100 lbs.

ONIONS—We quote the range at $1@2 ₩ 100

BRAN—The price has been reduced to $17 ₩ n from the mills.

RYE—Quotable at $2@2 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

BUCKWHEAT—Market quiet at $1 62½ ₩ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Quotable as follows: Canary, 4c; Flax, 3c; and Mustard, 2@3c ₩ lb.

HIDES—The market is steady. Sales of 1050 California dry, usual selection, at 18@19c; 1160 salted at 8½ @9½c, according to quality, ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Market dull at 7½@8c ₩ lb.

WOOL—There has continued a very quiet market since our last report. We note sales of 15,300 lbs Fall and 1 30,000 do Spring on private terms. We have been shown a London telegram, dated to-day, which quotes the auctions very flat and a further decline of 1d ₩ lb. The nominal rates in this market at the present writing are—Fall burry, 11½@14c, and good to choice grades, 17@21c ₩ lb.

FRUITS—We quote the jobbing rates for green Fruits as follows: Apples, $1 25@2 50 ₩ box; Pears, $1 ₩ box; Cranberries, $14@15 ₩ bbl; Bananas, $3@3 50 ₩ bunch; Oranges, $30 ₩ M. No Limes or Lemons in the market.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE—Fresh Butter is in good supply, prices tending downward. Eggs are weak. Cheese remains steady. We quote:

——BUTTER—California fresh roll, ordinary to choice, 37½@42½c, a few extra dairies bringing 45c; firkin, 30@35c; Eastern firkin, ordinary to fair, 18@22½c; choice, none in market.

——CHEESE—California, 12@16c; Eastern, 15@20c.

——EGGS—Cal., 30@32c; Oregon, 27½c ₩ dozen.

CURED MEATS—The following are the jobbing quotations:

——HAMS—California, 12½@14c ₩ lb; Oregon, nominal, 15c; Eastern do, 14½@15½c.

——BACON—California, 11½@13c; Eastern sugar-cured Breakfast, 14@[illegible]c do, clear, 11½@12½c.

——LARD—Cal[illegible]rnia, 10½@11c; Oregon, none in market; Eastern, in tins, 10@11c; do in cases, 12@12½c; do in kegs, 11@11½c.

FRESH MEATS—The market has ruled firm at advanced rates, since our last weekly review. The following are the rates from slaughterers to dealers:

——BEEF—First quality, 9@10c; second quality, 7@8c; third quality, 5@6c ₩ lb.

——VEAL—At 9@12½c ₩ lb.

——MUTTON—At 7½@8c ₩ lb.

——LAMB—15c.

——PORK—Dressed, grain-fed, 8@9c; on foot, grain-fed, 6@6½c ₩ lb.

POULTRY AND GAME—The supplies have been fair, with a good demand, at a decline in rates, since our last weekly review.

——FOWLS—Hens, large, $9@9 50; Spring Chickens, $6 @7; Roosters, $5 50@6 ₩ dozen.

——DUCKS—Tame at $1 25@1 4 ₩ dozen.

——GEESE—Tame at $18@20 ₩ doz.

——TURKEYS—Alive, 17@18c; Dressed, 18@20c ₩ lb.

——QUAIL—$2@2 25 ₩ doz.

——DUCKS—Wild, $2 50@3 ₩ doz.

——HARE—$3 50@4 ₩ doz.

Retail Prices of Poultry and Game.

HENS—Large, 87½c@$1 each.
CHICKENS—Large, 87½@$1c each.
DUCKS—Tame, $1 each.
HARE—37½c each.
RABBITS—16⅔c each.
PIGEONS—Tame, $1 50@2 ₩ doz.
GEESE—Tame, $1 50@2 each.
TURKEYS—25c ₩ lb.
SNIPE—$2 50@3 ₩ dozen.
QUAIL—$2 25@2 50 ₩ doz.
DUCKS—Wild, 73½c@$1 ₩ pair.

SUN AND TIDE TABLE.

From the Pacific Tide Tables of the United States Coast Survey.

The height is reckoned from the level of average lowest low water. When the time in the A. M. column is followed by P, it is afternoon, and when in the P. M. column by A, it is forenoon.

February	HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
	A. M.		P. M.		A. M.		P. M.	
	h. m.	Feet.	h. m.	Feet	h. m.	Feet.	h. m.	Ft
21....	6 12	4·2	8 24	3·6	....	....	1 05	0·3
22....	7 15	5·3	9 44	3·8	0 40	2·1	2 15	0·0
23....	8 21	5·3	10 59	4·0	1 56	3·3	3 22	-0·4
24....	9 25	5·4	11 55	4·2	3 11	3·0	4 19	-0·7
25....	10 24	5·4	....	....	4 14	2·5	5 07	-0·9
26....	0 35	4·5	11 18a	5·3	5 10	2·0	5 48	-1·0
27....	1 09	4·8	0 06	5·1	6 03	1·6	6 25	-0·8

SUN—February 21.

Sun rises.....6 46 | Sun sets.....5 43

Railroads.

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING
SUNDAY, Dec. 1st, 1872,
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO

7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding and Portland, O., Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

7.15 A. M. (Daily) Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf)—Connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento; making close connection at Napa with Stages for Sonoma.

2.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) S. F. and N. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Donahue with Trains for Cloverdale; making close connection at Lakeville with Stages for Sonoma.

2.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted) Stockton Steamer (from Broadway wharf) touching at Vallejo Benicia and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

3.00 P. M. (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train, (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted) Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Lathrop, Merced, Visalia, Tipton and Los Angeles, Stockton and Sacramento.

4.00 M. (Sundays excepted) Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) touching at Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.

5.15 P. M. (Daily) Overland Emigrant Train, (via Oakland)—Through Freight and Accommodation.

OAKLAND BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, 7 00, 8 10, 9 20, 10 10, and 11 20 A. M., 12 10, 1 50, 3 00, 4 00, 5 17, 6 30, 8 15, 9 20 and *11 30 P. M. (9 20, 11 20 and 3 00 to Oakland only.)

Leave Brooklyn (for San Francisco), *5 30, 6 40, 7, 50, 9 00 and 11 00 A. M., 1 30, 2 40, 4 55, 6 10, 7 55 and 10 10 P. M.

Leave Oakland, *5 40, 6 50, 8 00, 9 10, 10 00, and 11 10 A. M., 12 00, 1 40, 2 50, 3 50, 5 05, 6 20, 8 05 and 10 20 P. M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, 7 20, 9 00 and 11 15 A. M., 1 30, 4 00, 5 30 and 7 00 P. M. (7 20, 11 15 and 5 30 to Fruit Vale only.)

Leave Haywards (for San Francisco), *4 30, 7 00 and 10 45 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.

Leave Fruit Vale, *5 25, 7 35, 9 00 and 11 50 A. M., 1 30, 4 05, and 5 30 P. M.

* Except Sundays. T. H. GOODMAN,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
A. N. TOWNE,
General Superintendent. d3

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER NOVEMBER 8th, 1872, PASSENGER Trains will leave San Francisco For Hollister, Salinas City and Way Stations at 8:40 A.M.
For San Jose and Way Stations at *3:20 and †4.40 P.M.

*Saturdays at 4:30 P. M. †Sundays excepted.

FREIGHT TRAINS—Through Trains will leave San Francisco at 4:15 A.M. Trains for San Jose and Way Stations at 1:00 P.M.

A. N. TOWNE, A. C. BASSETT,
General Superintendent. Assistant Superintendent
J. L. WILLCUTT, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

LEAVE WHARF CORNER of First and Brannan streets, on the 1st of every month, at noon for **Yokohama** and **Hongkong** connecting at Yokohama with the Company's Branch Line for **Shanghai**, via Hiogo and Nagasaki.

March 1—JAPAN, Capt. Freeman.

There will be no departure February 16th, or March 16th.

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA.

Leave at 12 o'clock noon on the **7th, 17th and 27th** of each month, for **Panama**, and connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's Steamers from **Aspinwall** for **New York**.

Steamers of the **17th and 27th** will call at **Manzanillo** and **Acapulco**.

Steamers of the **7th and 17th** connect at **Acapulco** for **all Central American Ports.**

Feb. 27th—MOHONGO, Capt.

Both Steamers will call at San Diego.

Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Bremen, Brest, Havre, Hamburg, Stettin, Copenhagen and Norway.

When the sailing date of China or Panama Steamers falls on Sunday the Steamer will sail on the preceding Saturday.

For Santa Barbara, San Pedro and San Diego.

Steamers will leave at 9 A M, as follows:

ORIZABA, Capt Johnston, Friday, Feb 14th and Wednesday, Feb 26th.

PACIFIC, Capt Douglass, Thursday, Feb 20th.

For Monterey, San Simeon San LuisObispo, Santa Barbara and San Pedro.

Steamers will leave at 3 P M, as follows:

SENATOR, Capt Harloe, Saturday, Feb 22d.

For Cape San Lucas, San Blas, Mazatlan, Guaymas and La Paz.

The steamship CALIFORNIA, Capt. Metzger, will leave at 12 o'clock noon, March 4th.

No freight received or bills of lading signed after 3 o'clock P. M. the 3d.

Apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office, at their wharf, corner First and Brannan streets.

fe13 S. K. HOLMAN, Acting Agent.

Ja20 ₩